of armed resistance to the Japanese. He was eventually released without, so it was said, yielding to any of his captors' demands, and the Young Marshal, in a penitential mood, accompanied him to Nanking, where he was tried for and convicted of treason, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and then pardoned. He remained under surveil-lance at a remote spot, until the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. Although the demand of the Communists for admission to the Govern-ment was rejected by Conference of the Kuoinin-tang Central Executive Committee, which met in February, 1937, military operations against the Reds ceased, and on the outbreak of the "unde-clared War " with Japan, the Communist Armies were embodied in the Eighth Army of the National Forces, and their co-operation was openly acknowledged.

Kuomintang rule was never very popular with the Chinese bourgeoisie, and was from the outset ex-tremely unpopular in North China. There, numbers of Southern *'Carpet-baggers" appeared, to be installed in various provincial and local offices. Throughout China local party headquarters, known as Tang Pu, became symbols of intolerance and persecution. The Tang Pu leaders were active in organizing labour disturbances, intimidating or superseding the judiciary, and fomenting anti-

foreign feeling and activities. Their conduct became so intolerable, and brought the Party into such discredit, that eventually steps had to be taken to restrain them. The ruling clique of the Party, in fact, moved more and more to the right, and in 1936-7 had become frankly reactionary*